



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Howell suggests the preparation of a list with exchange values of all the North American mammals, based upon this plan. The editor believes it is a good idea, several prominent mammalogists have heartily endorsed the scheme, and the opinions of others are solicited. The list should be prepared through the coöperation of all the owners of private collections, simply as a guide in the making of exchanges. It need not be an official publication of the Society or in any way closely connected with it, but no possible harm can come from it and a little encouragement from members may induce some of our advanced private collectors to go ahead with its preparation.

No one can now say how much the future of mammalogy may be advanced by a few good men who may be developed from among the young naturalists who will be awakened and influenced by the existence of a such a list.

—N. H.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MAMMALOGISTS

The second annual stated meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists, held in New York City, May 3-5, 1920, was attended by about 70 members and was an exceptionally interesting and active scientific gathering. The sessions for business and presentation of papers were held in the American Museum of Natural History. The papers covered a broad field of mammalogical subjects. The only noticeable drawback during the entire meeting was the lack of time for discussion, due to the crowded program. Doctors Beebe and Porsild were unable to be present and their papers were read by title.

MONDAY, MAY 3

Morning Session, 10:00 a.m.

1. Modern methods of mammalogical field work. Vernon Bailey. Twenty-five minutes. Illustrated with apparatus.
2. Notes on the howling monkeys and other mammals from British Guiana. William Beebe. Twenty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
3. Fetuses of the Guiana howling monkey. Adolph H. Schultz. Twenty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
4. Some life histories of African mammals gathered during the Congo Expedition. H. Lang. Forty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
5. Blue-fox farming and the maintenance of the fur supply. Ned Dearborn. Thirty minutes.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p.m.

6. Resemblances and contrasts between zoologic and palæontologic research in mammalogy. Desirability of uniform standards and systems in classification, in description, in measurement, in reasoning. Henry Fairfield Osborn. Fifteen minutes.
7. On the history of the gray squirrel. Ernest Thompson Seton. Thirty minutes.
8. The Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station. Charles C. Adams. Ten minutes.

Business Session, 3:00 p.m.

Evening Session, 8:00 p.m.

9. Notes on the sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*) of the Peruvian coast. Robert Cushman Murphy. Thirty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides and motion pictures.
10. Preliminary results of the Second Asiatic Expedition to China and Mongolia. Roy Chapman Andrews. One hour. Illustrated with lantern slides and motion pictures.

TUESDAY, MAY 4

Morning Session, 10:00 a.m.

11. The mammals of Jamaica. H. E. Anthony. Thirty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
12. The Calvert Miocene Formation and some of its mammals. William Palmer. Thirty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
13. On some early states in the evolution of mammalian dentition. William K. Gregory. Forty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
14. Some scattered observations about narwhals. Morton P. Porsild. Ten minutes.
15. Beginnings of the placental mammals. W. D. Matthew. Twenty-five minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.

Afternoon Session, 2:00 p.m.

16. A dissection of a pigmy sperm whale (*Kogia*). C. L. Camp and J. P. Chapin. Fifteen minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
17. (a) Notes on New England cetaceans.
(b) Bison remains in New England.
(c) Exhibition of specimens of *Myotragus*, the remarkable Pleistocene goat of the Balearic Islands. Glover M. Allen. Twenty-five minutes. Illustrated with photographs and specimens.
18. Notes on the mammals of Mount Rainier, Washington. Walter P. Taylor. Thirty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.
19. The fate of the European Bison. T. S. Palmer. Twenty minutes.
20. Saving the Yellowstone elk herd. E. W. Nelson. Twenty minutes. Illustrated with lantern slides.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5

Members of the Society met at the American Museum of Natural History at 9:30 in the morning and were escorted to the New York Zoological Park by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the Park. A tour of inspection of the excellent collections in the Park was made under the personal guidance of Doctor Hornaday and his able assistants, at the close of which the members were delightfully entertained at luncheon as the guests of the New York Zoological Society.

—H. H. T. Jackson.